

GARFIELD, JAS.
(GEN. & PRES.)

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GENERALS (UNION)

71, 2009. 685. 04010

Civil War Officers Union

James Garfield

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James Abram Garfield

Twentieth President of the United States (1881-1881)

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The crowning characteristic of General Garfield's religious opinions, as indeed of all his opinions, was his liberality. In all things he had charity. He respected in others the qualities he possessed himself: sincerity of conviction and frankness of expression. With him the inquiry was not as to what a man believes, but does he believe it? The lines of his friendship and his confidence encircled men in every creed, and to the end of his life on his ever lengthening list of friends were to be found the names of a pious Catholic priest and of an honest-minded and generous freethinker. * * *

On the morning of Saturday, July 2nd, the President was a contented and happy man, not in an ordinary degree, but joyfully, almost boyishly happy. * * *

No foreboding of evil haunted him, not the slightest premonition of danger clouded his sky; his terrible fate was upon him in an instant. One moment he stood erect, strong, confident in the years stretching peacefully out before him. The next he lay wounded, bleeding, helpless, doomed to weary weeks of torture, to silence and the grave.

Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very frenzy of wantonness and wickedness, by the red hand of murder, he was thrust from the full tide of this world's interest, from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the visible presence of death, and he did not quail, not alone for the one short moment in which, stunned and dazed, he could give up life, hardly aware of its relinquishment, but through days of weary languor, through weeks of agony, that was not less agony because silently borne. With clear sight and calm courage he looked into his open grave. * * *

His countrymen were thrilled with an instant, profound, and universal sympathy. Masterful in his mortal weakness, he became the center of a Nation's love, enshrined in the prayers of a world; but all the love and all the sympathy could not share with him his suffering. He trod the wine-press alone. With unfaltering front he faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's bullet, he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the divine decree.—JAMES G. BLAINE, from a eulogy delivered in the presence of both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President and his Cabinet, February 28, 1882.

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The New York Times Book Review

Section

3

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1925

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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POLITICAL AGE OF INNOCENCE

The Public Has Grown Wiser Since President Garfield's Time

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD. By Theodore Tilton. South. Two volumes, 1,200 pp. New Barns Yale University Press, \$12.

By ALLEN SINCLAIR WILL

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD was elected President and served six months in that office in a political "Age of Innocence" when, as illustrated in Mrs. Wharton's novel of that name, "innocence" left much to be desired. American public life was in a writer of complicity which overwhelmed the judgment of many of those in the midst of them because they could see only part of the picture. The hero of the people was much more sharply set off than it is now from the guild of the thimble-rigging politicians, who practiced an unscrupulousness all their own, much of which could not be attributed in those days with safety to life and limb.

It was a period of intense concentration on the task of recuperating from the economic ravages of the Civil War. Though the convalescence was accomplished with amazing material success, the mass of preoccupied citizens allowed the hungry politician, speculator, and plunderer to steal a march on them while they were busy on the farms, in the factories or at their desks. The period left a rich deposit for historians and biographers who have not been sufficiently exploited.

The social pretenses which Mrs. Wharton has suggested with delicate strokes in her story of the New York of the 1870's and 1880's had its counterpart in a thick screen of political pretense. Politicians could maintain their cherished privileges and immunities only by hoodwinking the voters and as they devoted exaggerated attention to outward appearances of a state of perfect virtue, while hiding below the surface the ugly realities of what they were doing on the stumps—it was then almost or quite a real stamp in some parts of the expanding nation—apoptrophized the flag with a fervency of rhetoric seldom equaled before or since. It was part of their canons to declaim in lofty generalities and hold rousing shouts from a concrete discussion of the crisis which they were helping to impose upon the public. In calmer but no less calculating moments they held council in "smoke-filled back rooms" and divided the spoil among the household of the chosen.

The catalogue of sins and of suspicions of

nomination for any office, from ward leader to President. On the first ballot of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880 Garfield received not a single vote. Though he was the leader of the Ohio delegation pledged to the candidacy of John Sherman, his name crept into the balloting.

opportunism and that of Garfield accidental.

In the campaign General Hancock conceived the exotic thought that to the lonely rancher on a Western prairie the prosperity of a western mail on the Eastern seaboard was not a subject of acute concern. With

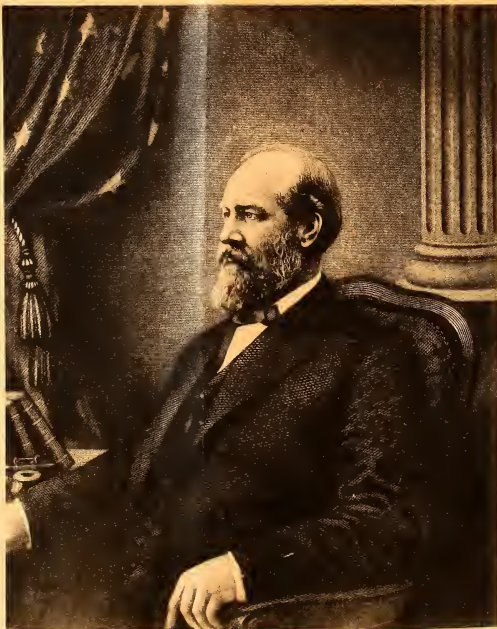
unwarlike was small, but he had a large electoral majority.

Then into the life of Garfield flashed two great incidents, his fight to a finish with Cleveland over the executive right to make nominations for public office without Senatorial sanction and his own election by a perverted "plurality" who said him to order that he was the object of one of the most remarkable outbursts of worldwide sympathy ever given while he lingered seventy-nine days from his wound.

The evident task in writing a biography of such a man is to link him with the life of his time. He was not monstrous or spectacular and was dignified rather than brilliant. Much was made in the campaign of 1880 of the fact that as a boy he had been a hard "hand" on a canalboat, but other Presidents have risen from poverty even more trying than Garfield's and their characters were as sturdy in every way as his. Dr. Smith, who is Professor of American History in Williams College, from which Garfield was graduated and of which his son was to become President, has seen his opportunity in its true light. At every stage in his book he contrasts Garfield with a large background and setting.

The book is called the "first authorized biography" of Garfield, but if imitation is implied in this designation it is surely reduced by the facts set forth in the preface. It is still a guess that the Garfield family placed the material in his hands with the understanding that he was to do a work of genuine historical construction and criticism and that no inclusion has an attempt here to make the "smallest influence" on his opinions as set forth.

Garfield left an exceptional mass of biographical data, which his family preserved meticulously for thirty years. He kept manuscript journals, even during those parts of his life when the frenzied was greatest, and he was a prolific writer of intimate letters, a mass of which has been preserved. All these were deposited at his old home at Milton, Ohio, together with notes, copies of speeches, pamphlets, newspaper clippings and other data. This plethora of material, now made available, has enabled Dr. Smith to tell the story of Garfield's life to a large extent in his own words, and hence the authorized biography becomes a source book of uncommon a substantial and



James A. Garfield.

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CLEVELAND &
PLAIN DEALER
MAGAZINE
S E C T I O N



CLEVELAND
PLAIN DEALER
MAGAZINE
SECTION



A familiar sight to most Clevelanders. Garfield Monument in Lake View Cemetery, erected by popular subscription and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1890

Recalling Garfield's Assassination

Fifty years ago next Thursday Ohio's first martyred president was shot by a madman in a railway station in Washington

By J. H. Webb

SATURDAY, July 2, 50 years ago next Thursday morning, a seedy-looking, small man, with a straggling mustache, thin chin whiskers streaked with gray, eyes wide apart, cheeks sunken and brain cracked, stood in the shadow of an en-

trance to the old Baltimore & Potomac passenger station, Washington, D. C., and fired two revolver shots.

One of the 44 caliber bullets, the second one, entered the body of James Abram Garfield, twentieth president of the United States, and almost immediately he sank to the marble floor, blood oozing from a jagged hole in his back. (Continued on Page 12)

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1931

Recalling Garfield's Assassination

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

miles long, moved in eight sections up Superior Avenue to Erie Street, south on Erie to Euclid Avenue, and out Euclid to Lake View Cemetery.

The eighth division included the guard of honor and it was Gens. W. T. Sherman, Phil H. Sheridan and Winfield S. Hancock, Democratic opponent of Mr. Garfield in the presidential campaign; former Presidents Hayes and Grant; cabinet members, judges of the United States Supreme Court, United States senators, congressmen and governors from about twenty states.

At the cemetery the following pall bearers bore the casket to its temporary resting place in the Schofield vault: Henry E. Payne, W. S. Streator, C. B. Lockwood, J. H. Rhodes, H. C. White, R. P. Ranney, W. W. Crookes, Dan P. Kelly, Selah Chamberlain, R. C. Parsons, William Robinson and Capt. C. E. Henry.

The Marine Band played "Nearer My God To Thee" and musket guns were fired from Ambler Heights, overlooking the cemetery. Chaplain J. H. Jones of the president's old Civil War regiment spoke briefly, German singing societies rendered the nineteenth. Ode from Horace; President Hissdale of Hiram College of which Garfield had been president, offered a prayer and benediction, and thus the curtain went down on the cemetery services.

The Garfield Monument was erected under the auspices of the Garfield National Memorial Association, formed in 1883, and the structure was designed by George Keller of Hartford, Conn., 49 other designs being rejected.

It was dedicated on Decoration Day, 1890. Former President Hayes presided and Gov. Jacob D. Cox delivered an address. Notables present included President Benjamin Harrison, Vice President Levi P. Morton, Gen. Sherman, several members of Harrison's cabinet and other distinguished citizens.

In 1923 the Lake View Cemetery Association assumed the maintenance and control of the memorial and at once instituted proceedings to repair and rehabilitate the structure.

The memorial tower is 50 feet in diameter. A Romanesque porch supports the tower. Below the porch panels there is an external decoration—a frieze of historical character, showing in five panels characteristic scenes from Garfield's life. The doors of oak open into a vestibule vaulted in stone and paved with mosaic. From this spiral stairways ascend to the tower and descend to the crypt.

In the crypt are the caskets of the president and Mrs. Garfield. Opening from this vestibule is the chamber where the statue by Alexander Doyle of New York stands. It shows Garfield in the House of Representatives. Over the porch panels there is a granite frieze, 48 a dome 22 feet in diameter, which is decorated with a marble frieze of Vaseian glass, showing an

allegorical funeral procession of the dead president. The tower has thirteen memorial windows, from the thirteen original states.

Guteau from all accounts was an eccentric, pettifogging lawyer, seeking office, and had lived a precarious life in several cities, where his reputation for morality was none too good. He was about 40, of French descent, about five feet five inches in height and weighed 125 pounds; wore a small mustache, thin chin whiskers, streaked with gray.

At times he had been of a religious turn of mind, but drifted into politics, and became a hanger-on during the Garfield-Hancock presidential campaign around the "Stalwart" Republican headquarters at 240 Fifth Avenue, New York City. When Garfield became president Guteau joined the horde of office seekers in Washington.

At the trial it was brought out that his father, who had held several offices in Freeport, Ill., was at times slightly deranged. The son inherited his father's eccentricities. He was in Chicago, where he absorbed socialistic ideas, and, upon returning to the United States, lectured upon the second advent of Christ. He also published a book reflecting his views, and egotistically styled himself a "Messenger of God."

Station Officer Kearney, who arrested Guteau, said he had seen the man lurking about the station an hour or more before the arrival of the presidential party, and subsequently learned that Guteau had inquired of a hackman about making a quick getaway.

Guteau had sought the position of American consul at Versailles. Some time before the shooting he obtained an audience with the president but was so offensive that he was ordered out.

After his arrest he coolly confessed that he had vinted Long Branch to kill the president.

"I went to Long Branch to shoot Garfield," he declared by Mrs. Garfield's illness," he told Detective McEldresh, who took the assassin to the District of Columbia jail. "I removed Garfield to save the Republican party. With Garfield out of the way you can carry all the northern states, and with him in the way we can not carry a single state. You stick to me and I will have me put in the third story, final, of the jail. Gen. Sherman is coming down to take charge. Arthur and all these men are my friends, and I'll have you made chief of police."

Guteau's trial in the dingy criminal court building of the District of Columbia began Nov. 14, and was sensational throughout because almost every day the prisoner made speeches, abused the attorneys and otherwise created scenes. Judge Walter S. Cox, the trial judge, several times threatened to have Guteau gagged.

The prosecution was represented by District Attorney E. J. Connelley, Judge John K. Porter of New York City, E. B. Smith and W. W. Devide.

Guteau's brother-in-law, George M. Sco-

ville, and Leigh Robinson opened the defense for the prisoner, who immediately objected to Robinson and before the trial closed became so abusive that Scoville turned the case over to Charles E. Plisk, well known Chicago attorney. The plea—insanity.

Twice during the trial bold attempts were made on Guteau's life. Sergt. M. J. Mason, one of the ten soldiers detailed to guard the jail, shot into the prisoner's cell one day but missed him. When arrested Mason admitted he had tried to kill the prisoner, saying, "I enlisted to defend my country, not to protect assassins."

On another day a man on horseback followed the prison van for a quarter of a mile on its way to the court house and shot into it.

Officers who had the keeping of Guteau apparently cared little about his safety. He was paraded before visitors in prison. While there he wrote much and talked often like an insane person about his case, public men and the shooting.

The trial ended Jan. 25, 1882, the jury, after having been out only a short time, returning a verdict of guilty. The scene in the dingy, candle-light court room the evening the verdict was returned was one spectators never forgot. Guteau had lost his bravado, but when the jurors announced their verdict he recovered his composure, banged a table before him, jumped to his feet and shouted:

"My blood will be upon the heads of this jury. Don't you forget it. I'm not guilty. It was God's act, not mine. You will all pay for this."

Then to Judge Cox Guteau said: "And may the Lord have mercy on your poor soul. I would rather stand where I do than where that jury does and your honor does. Nothing but good has come from the removal of Garfield and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation."

"I shall have a glorious fight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corbitt will have a permanent job down below where the devil is preparing for him."

Judge Cox overruled a motion for a new trial and on Feb. 4 sentenced Guteau to be hanged June 30.

The execution took place at 12:40 p. m. on that date.

Guteau received many letters while waiting for the date of execution. One letter contained a check for \$5,000 offered for his body, the writer saying he wanted to exhibit it throughout the country. Guteau's will directed that his body be given to Rev. J. W. Hicks and that "no mercurial use" be made of it. He said that if a monument were erected to his memory it should bear this inscription:

"Here lies the body of Charles Guteau— Patriot and Christian."

None was erected. On the scaffold he read a long "dying prayer" and several stanzas of verse he had written on the morning of his death.

As Hiram College Observes James A. Garfield Centennial



The centennial of President Garfield's birth was observed at Hiram, O., yesterday. Picture at left shows the raising of the flag that covered Garfield's casket, at Hiram College. Photo at the right shows the tree planting ceremony at the college. In the picture, left to right, are Dr. Harry A. Garfield, son; Abram Garfield, son; Mrs. Joseph Stanley-Brown, daughter; Frances Garfield, granddaughter; James R. Garfield, son, and James R. Garfield, jr., grandson. The two girls whose costumes were the style of the '70s are sophomore co-eds, Esther Hamlin and Belinda McCollum.

Family, Hiram Students and Old Friends Join to Honor Garfield Memory

Boulder Dedicated on Site Where President Was Born; Son Takes Part in Ceremony at College.

James A. Garfield, martyred president of the United States, was honored yesterday at the place of his birth, at the college where he gained his education and became renowned as an educator, and in the cemetery where he was laid after being felled by an assassin's bullet.

The occasion was the 100th anniversary of Garfield's birth. At the spot on a farm tract at SOM Center and Jackson Roads, where the log cabin in which Garfield was born once stood, a large boulder was dedicated. It bears a bronze plate telling that it marks the site of his birthplace.

At Hiram College, in which he studied and over which he later ruled when it was the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, there was a program that occupied the morning. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and one of the martyred president, was the principal participant.

In Lake View Cemetery, Lookout Camp No. 446, Sons of Civil War Veterans, held ceremonies at the Garfield Monument.

The ceremonies at Hiram College began at 9 yesterday morning when

an evergreen tree was planted. James R. Garfield, son of the twentieth president; Rudolph Mills Garfield, a grandson, and James R. Garfield II, a great-grandson, threw earth upon the roots of the tree after it had been placed in the ground.

Parker M. Bitner, a Hiram senior, presided. Harold Lunger, also a senior, offered a prayer. Esther Hamlin and Belinda McCollum, sophomores, dressed in the mode of President Garfield's time, placed the tree in position.

At 9:45 a. m., the flag that was draped over Garfield's casket when it was brought from Elberon, N. J., to Cleveland in 1881 was raised to the top of the tall staff on the college campus with full military honors. A band and a color guard sent from Fort Hayes, Columbus, participated. Judge Frederick A. Henry, president of the Hiram College board of trustees, read Garfield's military record in the Civil War.

Then faculty and students formed in academic procession and marched to the college auditorium.

Dr. Garfield reviewed the history of Hiram College in its days when

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

JOIN IN HONORING GARFIELD MEMORY

Family, Hiram Students and Old Friends Observe Centennial.

(Continued From First Page)

it was the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute. He told of its being founded on the teachings of the Bible and of the founders placing the Bible above all else in the education of young men and women.

Dr. Garfield described his father as a man who was "a teacher by nature."

"He loved to be with young people," Dr. Garfield said, "to try out their minds, and even in the midst of play, to direct attention to something worth while, something beyond the range of vision."

Dr. Kenneth Irving Brown, president of Hiram College, presided. He introduced Andrew Squire as "the grand old man of Hiram." Squire, who was a student at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute during the Garfield regime, told of the inspiration he gained from contact with James A. Garfield.

Too Young for War.

Squire said that of the ten boys in his class he was the only one who did not enlist in the then Lieut. Col. Garfield's 42d Regiment for service in the Civil War. Squire said he was only eleven at the time and the recruiting officers thought him too young for the rigors of battle fields. Garfield often would sit on the rail fences and talk to the youngsters as a companion, Squire said.

Rev. Jacob H. Goldner, pastor of Euclid Avenue Christian Church and a trustee of the college, gave the invocation. Rev. Louis Clark of Warren pronounced the benediction.

In the audience at the ceremonies were these descendants of the martyred president: James R. Garfield and Abram Garfield, his sons; Mrs. Joseph Stanley-Brown, his

daughter; Rudolph Stanley-Brown, a grandson; Mrs. William R. Halloran, a granddaughter; Rudolph Hills Garfield, a grandson.

A large part of the audience went in the afternoon to the site of President Garfield's birthplace in Orange Township. Rev. Charles M. Smith, pastor of the Garfield Memorial Church, Kinsman and Lander Roads, Orange Township, presided.

Rev. Lester L. Wood, pastor of the Highland Congregational Church and owner of the land on which the log cabin once stood, offered a prayer, after which the boulder and its marker were unveiled.

James R. Garfield told of his father's early childhood at that place. He praised the fact that only a boulder and a bronze tablet marked the birthplace rather than a massive monument. He said that it was a marker in the life of a man who had brought great influence for righteousness on the world.

Program at Church.

The ceremonies at the birthplace were followed by a program in the Garfield Memorial Church at which Dr. Harris R. Cooley presided. Judge Henry and Squire spoke in eulogy.

E. J. Hobday, whose father fought with Garfield's regiment in the Civil War, spoke at the ceremonies in Lake View Cemetery.

"He is famous," he said, "through his endeavors to build up the spirit of nationalism in the United States while he was in Congress in the trying days that followed the Civil War."

George W. Helling, commander of Lookout Camp, laid a wreath in the crypt of the monument where the bodies of President and Mrs. Garfield lie. Rev. J. W. Giffin, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church and chaplain of the Sons of Veterans, offered a prayer.

Fifteen hundred persons are expected to participate in the pilgrimage of the Northeast Ohio Council of Boy Scouts to the Garfield Monument in Lake View Cemetery next Sunday afternoon. Boy Scouts from Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties will participate. David S. Ingalls, assistant secretary of the navy, will speak.

To Preside At Service



Dr. Kenneth Irving Brown, president of Hiram college, who will preside at the morning service of the Garfield Day program to be held at Hiram, Nov. 19. This Garfield Centennial is being held in observance of the one-hun-

dredth anniversary of the birth of James A. Garfield, second president of Hiram college and the twentieth president of the United States. Dr. Brown is the fourteenth president of the Portage county institution.

The memory of the martyred president, will be fittingly honored at the Garfield centennial celebration to be held tomorrow at Hiram college. A spirit of reverence has settled down over the campus as final preparations were completed, and everything is in readiness for the vast crowds. The public is cordially invited to attend the events of Garfield day.

To Plant Trees

Arrangements for the tree planting ceremony in honor of James A. Garfield were completed this morning, Nov. 18. This rite will be the students' part in the Garfield Centennial celebration, and will take place on the campus at 9:15 a. m.

A large Norway spruce was donated by George W. Hunter of the Riverdale Nursery, Warren. The tree will be planted on the southwest corner of the campus. The girls who will take part in this event will be dressed in costumes of the day. These costumes have been supplied by Wilson's Department store of Willoughby, Ohio. They are of the period preceeding the gay nineties.

It is hoped that James R. Garfield, son of the president, will be on hand to take part in the ceremony. Both the men's and girls' glee clubs will sing. Harold Lunger, class of '32, will offer the prayer.

To Raise Flag

Following the Tree Planting ceremony, the Garfield flag will be raised at the college flagstaff. This rite will be sponsored by the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The flag to be used is the one which draped the casket when the body was enroute from Elberton, New Jersey to Cleveland following

Garfield's death on Sept. 19, 1881. The Fort Hayes twenty-two piece band will provide music for this event. Members of the Legion from this section are urged to attend.

The morning service at which President Kenneth I. Brown of Hiram will preside will begin at 10:30. The address will be by Harry Augustus Garfield, son of James A. Garfield and the president of Williams college. He will be introduced by Judge Frederick A. Henry, president of the college board of trustees.

To Broadcast Service

Radio station WTAM will broadcast this morning service. Taking to the air at 10:30 the broadcast will continue till 12 noon. Miss Amelia Kelker, Cleveland, and Mr. Wave Shaffer, Wauseon, will be heard on this program. Both are juniors at Hiram.

At 12:45 p. m. the members of the Garfield family will be entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Kenneth I. Brown. Those members of the family who will be in Hiram for this occasion are: Harry Augustus Garfield, Williamstown, Mass.; James R. Garfield, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Abram Garfield, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stanley-Brown, New Gardens, Long Island; Mr. Edward P. Rudolph, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Stanley-Brown, Cleveland Heights; Mr. William R. Halloran, Mrs. John N. Garfield, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Hills Garfield.

Bringing Garfield day to a close the Cleveland Orpheus Male Choir will present a concert at 8:15 p. m. in the college auditorium. This will be the fourth number on the lecture course series.

Garfield Honored, Quiet Descends On Hiram Today

The Garfield centennial already an event of the past, the Hiram campus has settled down to a peace and quiet of well-organized college life and student and faculty will buckle down to attack the problem of education with no let-up until the Christmas holidays.

Winding up the Garfield day celebration, a large Hiram delegation left the campus at 2 p. m. Thursday to migrate to Orange, Ohio, where the Garfield Memorial church held a short ceremony and placed a boulder on the site of the cabin birthplace of James A. Garfield.

Located At Corner

The Garfield memorial church is located at the corner of Kinsman and Lander roads.

A procession of cars over a mile and a half long made the migration. At Orange they were met by a group from both Cleveland and Orange. Opening the services, the Orange high school glee club with fifty voices sang America. Following this, the Rev. Lester Wood, pastor of the Hiram Congregational in Lakewood, gave a prayer.

As the American flag was withdrawn from the large boulder and bronze tablet, James R. Garfield, son of the president, was called upon to say a few words.

Tells Two Tales

Speaking to the large number of children present at this ceremony, the honorable Mr. Garfield told two stories related to him by his father pertaining to the president's childhood. On one occasion when but a child of 11 years, James A. Garfield, accompanied by two of his cousins, went across the field to bring the cows home. Darkness overcame them and they soon found themselves lost in the wood. As one of the cows knew the way back to the cabin, James A. Garfield grabbed the cow's tail with one hand, one of his cousin's clutched the other, and in turn the third member of the small group clutched the cousin's other hand.

Like a procession stuck fast to the "Goden Goose," they let the cow lead them home.

The other story referred to what occurred when the president was about 10 years old. He was out rambling in the woods when darkness overtook him. A storm arose and after wandering around aimlessly for several hours, he recognized the fact that he was lost. Finding himself a hollow tree, he took shelter from the storm and slept until morning. On awakening in the morning, he discovered that he was only about 200 yards from the cabin.

The Rev. Charles M. Smith, of the Garfield Memorial church in a brief talk said, "We have waited a 100 years to mark this site. The boulder is a fitting memorial for it is one found in this immediate vicinity and is no doubt one upon which James A. Garfield often rested during his wanderings through the woods.

The bronze tablet that is on the boulder reads:

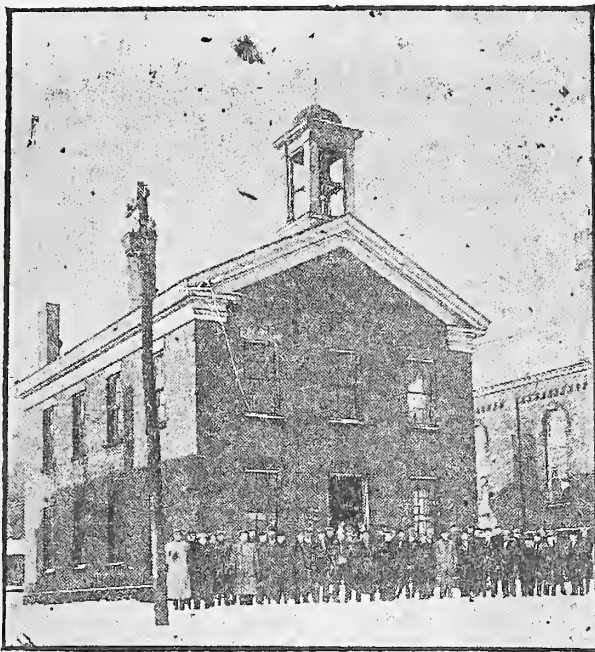
"November 19, 1931. This boulder marks the site of the birthplace of James A. Garfield, the twentieth president of the United States, Nov. 19, 1931. Presented by the Memorial Tablet company of Mansfield.

With a good road leading back off the main traveled road to the cabin site where the beginning has been made toward the erecting of a permanent memorial, this site may be expected to attract many persons in the future, who may wish to see for themselves the site of the birthplace of such a famous American.

Aged Relative Present

Joseph Rudolph, 89, brother-in-law of James A. Garfield and the oldest living member of that generation of Garfields, was able to make the trip to Orange in the afternoon. Although remaining in his car throughout the program, every so often his expression became animated and a certain gleam quickened his eye. To watch this old gentleman greet the sons of the president was a stirring sight and excited within the hearts of those who looked on a sincere feeling of respect for the past and confidence in posterity.

Garfield's 100th Birthday To Be Commemorated in Hiram Thursday



Old Town Hall Where Garfield Got First Nomination

By JOHN G. PAXTON

Thursday, Nov. 19, will be celebrated by the folks at Hiram College as the 100th anniversary of James A. Garfield's birth. We may be pardoned for saying that Garfield got his first nomination for any office in 1859 when he was named for the office of State senator in the little old town hall that still stands in North River street in Kent.

The counties of Trumbull, Portage and Summit were in convention in the town hall. That hall is still standing and in good condition. The Nazarene church occupies the lower floor and the Twin Coach band the second floor. The lower floor is still used for a voting place for the township.

But to go back to our story. Trumbull had a candidate, so had Summit. Portage also had one. Each county nominated its man and went into ballot, each expressing the feeling that it was there to vote for its man if it took the rest of the year. After the first ballot they took a recess for dinner.

During the forenoon session the men of the convention saw a man there that they took a liking to. He grew in public favor as he presented Portage county's candidate. So popular was he that some of the delegates almost wished that the young man was a candidate himself. During the recess it grew in favor. That young man was James A. Garfield, a delegate from Hiram.

Finally before the convention re-assembled a committee from the various counties took him into conference. The upstart was that on the convention reassembling he was brought before them and was given the nomination by a unanimous vote, amid wild enthusiasm. He could not help but accept. That was convincing evidence of his personality with the public.

And thus was started the way that led to the presidency. He went to the senate from which he afterwards resigned to go to the Civil war, organizing his own company. T. G. Parsons and Leander Johnson, both of Kent, were in General James A. Garfield's company. One of their reunions was held here, if we are not mistaken, Garfield being in attendance. Garfield was spoken of as being a fine man. His soldiers loved him and he was very popular.

As a Disciple minister while in Hiram he frequently preached in Kent. He was an earnest man and a most sincere one, universally beloved.

It is related that he at one time drove a canal boat team through Kent. Well do we remember of James R. Garfield, his son, telling of him being a team driver through Kent in the days when the canal was the way of hauling the stuff through this section. In fact he had a man on the stage and introduced him to the audience from the Kent opera house as a man who worked on the canal in Kent with his father.

"Young Jim" Garfield, as he was known, was popular with the voters. He went to the senate in Ohio. His appearance here was in the Herrick campaign. Harry A. Garfield also appeared here. He afterwards became president of Williams College, which position he now holds. Both of them will be at Hiram.

James A. Garfield afterwards went to congress and the U. S. senate. Later he was nominated for the presidency, running against Hancock in 1880. He was elected and went to Washington as the only man from Portage county who got the presidential chair.

Well do we remember when Garfield was shot. It was on the 4th of July, 1881. We lived in Guernsey county. Willie Cowden had gone to Cambridge to see Forepaw's circus. We went up the road a mile to meet him so that he could tell us about the elephants. We saw him coming and climbed into the wagon. He told us that Garfield had been shot and was dying.

We both had a good cry. And not a thing was said about the elephants. We were nine years old and will always bear that incident in our memory.

Then when we came to Kent we found ourselves in the Garfield district. Well do we remember the Garfield club banquets held. Especially do we remember that one in the rink on River street where we'd borrowed all the McIntosh flags from over the county to decorate the rink. But that's another story.

He was one of the four presidents of the U. S. who had slept in that front room upstairs in the Kent home, now the Masonic home. That too is to come in another story.

If you doubt our story about him driving the mule team through Kent, ask John R. Burns. He was here when he did it.

And Chris. Cackler well remembers hearing him speak in the town hall. He was here as the guest of Hon. Marvin Kent.

James A. Garfield, the Wizard of Political Chess

*His Most Recent Biographer Thinks
He Has Been Undeservedly
Neglected*

JAMES A. GARFIELD: PARTY CHIEFTAIN. By Robert Granville Caldwell. 383 pp. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$5.

By CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON

WHEN, in 1865, Representative Rutherford B. Hayes met Representative James A. Garfield he found Garfield "a smooth, pleasant, ruddy man, not very strong." By "not very strong" General Hayes had no reference to General Garfield's physical appearance, for Garfield was a tall, powerful man; he was referring to Garfield's character. It was, Mr. Caldwell tells us, "a judgment from which he never receded," though a few years later President Hayes was to find Representative Garfield's peculiar abilities very useful to him. At the end of four years in the White House the sturdy, indomitable President was succeeded by the "not very strong" one, who was out of action in four months by Guiteau's ill-aimed bullet and the poisonous surgery of those days, for the wound Guiteau inflicted was not a serious one. It took all the surgical ignorance of 1881, working with the best-intentioned zeal, to make the wound mortal; and two months later Garfield was dead and a legend was created.

Eloquent speaker, skilled parliamentarian, and above all wizard of the devious ways of political chess, Garfield had been for twenty years one of the figures most constantly in the public eye. It was



Forbidding the Banns.

From a Cartoon
by Keppler in
Puck.

The Bride (Garfield): "But it was such a little one."

(The child in the arms of W. H. Barnum represents the Credit Mobilier Affair.)

unswerving pursuit of a purpose through four years, not his "commanding position"; his predecessor, Buchanan, and his successor, Johnson, occupied the same "commanding position." But Garfield was shift, always very much in earnest at the moment, but likely the next moment to be equally positive on the other side of the question, whatever it might be. He was a veering man.

He can be quoted with equal force on both sides, if not on all sides, of

position, not in "a dramatic crisis," but in a time which, under any other President, might have seemed rather tame; but his fame does not grow less with the years.

In seeking reasons which may account for Garfield's being a free trader and a protectionist, a conservative and a radical Republican, an enemy of the conquered South and its active champion, and so on. Mr. Caldwell leans, without exactly saying so, to the width of Garfield's reading and the way in which he

was that in which that incompetent Union General, Pope, was outmanoeuvred and outfought at the second battle of Bull Run and threw the blame for his disgraceful rout on a competent and brilliant subordinate, General Fitz John Porter. Porter was a Democrat and a handy scapegoat. Garfield was one of the court-martial which cashiered Porter, dismissed him in disgrace from the service. In this he was no more blameworthy than the other passion-blinded members

diately leaving New York and returning the day after Garfield's departure. After his election Garfield made some efforts to conciliate Conkling, but the overweening arrogance of that egomaniac boss—remembered best of all in political history by Blaine's description of his "turkey gobbler strut"—made all such efforts vain. At last Garfield came to the decision reached by Danton when, after countless efforts at compromise, the French

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Eloquent speaker, skilled parliamentarian, and above all, wizard of the devious ways of political chess, Garfield had been for twenty years one of the figures most constantly in the public eye. It was by no accident that he was nominated for President in 1880. Though not in appearance a candidate, it had long been foreseen that none of the leading candidates could be nominated, and shrewd politicians had arranged that Garfield should be the man under the shell. This was very largely a tribute to Garfield's eminence, and yet if Gaiter had not shot him the day before he would long ago have lighted him the way to dusty death. As it is he survives.

Mr. Caldwell, who, to avoid repetition, may be said now to have a most graceful and captivating style and to be able to make the driest subject interesting, and of course there were some dry spots when Garfield was in Congress—thinks Garfield neglected, and says, "Only Lincoln's literary genius and his commanding position in a dramatic crisis had saved his great name from a similar neglect." Well, not exactly. Mr. Caldwell makes the comparison because both men were murdered Presidents. What made Lincoln immortal was his downright and unflinching and

Forbidding the
Bases.

From a Cartoon
by Keppler in Puck.



The Break (Garfield): "But it was such a little case." (The child in the arms of W. H. Barnum represents the Credit Mobilier Affair.)

unwerving pursuit of a purpose through four years, not his "commanding position," his predecessor, Buchanan, and his successor, Johnson, occupied the same "commanding position." But Garfield was shifty, always very much in earnest at the moment, but likely the next moment to be equally positive on the other side of the question, whatever it might be. It was a veering man.

He can be quoted with equal force on both sides, if not on all sides, of nearly every question that came up during the years of his eminence. Once the Democrats wanted to nominate him for the Senate. The odd thing is that in so shifting sides he occupied no obscure position, easily overlooked. On whichever side of the question he appeared it was always as a leading combatant, on whom the nation's eyes were focused. Yet this lack of principle was not apparent; he could reverse himself in the twinkling of an eye and still do it convincingly. During three or four occasions when the sudden production of a private letter or the appearance of his name in some Congressional investigation aroused momentary doubt, he was not his life a figure basking large and compelling respect. If he had not lived and Lincoln has, it is not because he held a "commanding position in a dramatic crisis"; it is because, as soon as the magic of his presence was removed, his record came to the aid of the fact and there was nothing in it that was great. Roosevelt held that some commanding

position, not in "a dramatic crisis," but in a time which, under any other President, might have seemed rather tame; but his name does not grow less with the years.

In seeking reasons which may account for Garfield's being a free trader and a protectionist, a conservative and radical Republican—an enemy of the conquered South and its active champion, and so on—Mr. Caldwell leans, without exactly saying so, to the width of Garfield's reading and the way in which he was saturated with the best literature. It enabled him to see both sides of every subject. That is so, but, unfortunately, Mr. Caldwell removes him in this respect with Roosevelt. Roosevelt, too, steeped himself in literature, but it did not make him wobbly in action.

Mr. Caldwell's lively and animated story of the events in Garfield's life leaves the conviction that this peculiarity of his was due to the fact that he was primarily a politician, a politician of that kind which chooses its course with a single eye to personal advantage. In 1880, for instance, as a Presidential candidate he could privately urge a shake-down among office-holders to provide money to elect him, and in 1881, as President, he could cast in his lot with the reform element and get their support in the last and fatal battle of his life.

There were, it is true, some cases in which Garfield never trimmed or changed sides, and fought bitterly and lastingly; and not all of them are to his credit. One such case

was that in which that incompetent Union General, Pope, was outmaneuvered and outfought at the second battle of Bull Run and there the blame for his disgraceful rout on a competent and brilliant subordinate, General Fitz John Porter. Porter was a Democrat and a bundy scoundrel. Garfield was one of the court-martial which cashiered Porter, dismissed him in disgrace from the service. In this he was no more blameworthy than the other passion-blinded members of the court-martial, but as the years went on and the Porter case continued to be a festering sore Garfield became more and more violently hostile to the victim. In 1878 President Hayes called a new court, headed by General Schofield and consisting of impartial army officers, which vindicated Porter completely after sixteen years. By this time Garfield had become implacable. "He wrote in 1880," says Mr. Caldwell, "that he was so stung by the decision of the Schofield board that he found it difficult to speak his mind." And, despite the victim's proved innocence, the influence against him were so powerful that not until 1886 did Congress restore him to the army.

Another case was that of Garfield's fight against Roscoe Conkling, which tore the Republican party to tatters and prepared the way for Cleveland's election. "I stand joyfully on that issue," said Garfield to Senator Allison, who brought him the news that Conkling was against him. "Let who will fight me." And he fought Conkling like a Trojan, until Gaiter intervened.

It is chiefly on this that Mr. Caldwell rests what case he has for Garfield's claim to fame. He represents it as a fight against his rule, the first real such fight since the rule became a part of our political system. Conkling was a boss, and on that issue Garfield and the reformers, like Carl Schurz, stood together. Unfortunately the record, as presented by Mr. Caldwell, shows that Garfield had no objection to boss rule at all; what he objected to was boss rule by Roscoe Conkling. The very year before, when at the insistence of the Massachusetts delegation the Republican platform had declared against the spoils system, Garfield, the candidate, wrote a letter in which, as Mr. Caldwell, he "practically amended the platform" by announcing that he would consider the spoils in making the appointments. In that campaign he made every effort to obtain the support of Conkling, even journeying to New York in an effort to see him; which effort Conkling nullified by imme-

diately leaving New York and returning the day after Garfield's departure. After his election Garfield made some efforts to conciliate Conkling, but the overwhelming majority of that egomaniacal boss—remembered best of all political history by Blaine's description of his "turkey gobble strut"—made all such efforts vain. At last Garfield came to the decision reached by Stanton when, after countless efforts at compromise, the French statesman bumbled, "There is no peace possible with these men. Let it be war, then." From that time Garfield fought courageously. But one is forced to conclude, it was not because he was a reformer. Hayes or his successor, the "not very strong" Garfield, was as much a spoilsman as anybody until Conkling's determination to rule or ruin forced him to join hands with the Schurz.

Throughout his life the affability and heartiness of Garfield's ways were not only won him friends everywhere but he conformed apparently to the standards of his time, as when the Credit Mobilier scandal broke and the payroll of that infamous corporation appeared on the witness stand. It ruined him as high as the Vice President and possible future President of the United States, the immensely popular Schuyler Colfax; and there was even, for a little while, a small storm around Garfield. But it speedily died away; Garfield was too likable a man; nobody wanted to think ill of him. In justice it should be said that episodes like this were rare in Garfield's career and all happened around the same time, the post-war decade when, to the history of the whole United States seemed to have gone on a morose spree.

His career, at any rate, was immensely interesting, and the part of American history in which he was an actor grows more fascinating to the reader with every year. It is, therefore, a pleasure to welcome a book about it which is written in so engaging a way. There are a few slips in it, the queerest being the case in which Mr. Caldwell takes Blaine's great argument against Jefferson Davis—that there was no more a traitor than any other Confederate and might well be admitted to amnesty if it were not for his responsibility for the atrocities of Andersonville prison—and transfers it bodily to Garfield. But these infrequent slips do not detract from the heartiness of the praise to which the book is entitled.

to the Constitution in the letter & in spirit & to our glorious compact of Union. I have expressed my sentiments on this subject in my Berks County letter & to these I shall adhere. I know that the Missouri Compromise, which I believe to be entirely constitutional, is now out of the question; but I shall assume no new ground. I write you this letter confidentially, without any hope of inducing you to change your ground, but merely to communicate my own convictions. In the expectation of seeing you soon.

I remain sincerely your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

John M. Read, Esqr.

P. S. As I am often from home for a day, I would thank you to let me know the day before you come to Lancaster. I will send for you to the cars.

PRES. GARFIELD: CHICAGO, THE WEST & CALIFORNIA AFTER LINCOLN'S DEATH

Chicago, Aug. 9, 1865.

My dear Sheldon,

Yours of the 15th July came duly to hand. I was very glad to hear from you after so long a silence which was chiefly my own fault, though I believe I had written you last. I delayed my departure for California until Colfax's party should go, in order to be with him. They delayed several weeks longer than they expected, and in the meantime I engaged in an oil enterprise of considerable magnitude. Times were so dull & business so flat in consequence of the close of the war and the death of Lincoln that the Oil Co. moved slow and when Colfax was ready to leave I should have lost I had done on the Co. had I left. So I delayed till the fourth of July and had a kind of Sun stroke which knocked me on the head considerably & kept me ill for several weeks, till it was too late to go. While I was almost daily expecting to leave and was busy in the oil enterprise I wrote but few letters but gave myself up to hard work. I hope to make a good thing out of it before the

summer is over. I was very greatly interested in your account of the state of affairs in Louisiana, and took the liberty as I passed through Cleveland the other day to give an extract from it to the editor of the Cleveland Leader for publication. It is precisely such facts as you give that will save us from making a great mistake in the work of reorganizing the rebel states, I made an oration of the 4th of July in which I took ground in favor of giving the suffrage to such negroes as were sufficiently intelligent and making the same educational qualification apply to both black and white alike. Intelligence and loyalty, not color of skin should be the condition of suffrage. I have no fondness for a negro. On the contrary I have a most unreasonable prejudice against them. But I am infinitely more fond of a loyal black man than a white traitor.

I am urging upon our people to take the ground you suggest that none of the rebel states are fit to come back to their old places at present, and that we will keep them out if need be till all the present generation of traitors are dead, but that we will have a generally loyal population on which to build the fabric of Southern political society.

General Cox has come out with a letter which you will have seen before this, & which is making a good deal of trouble in our party in Ohio. I do not believe there is such an ineradicable antagonism as he supposes between the blacks and whites. If there is, and the adjustment of relations between the two races depends upon the success of his plan for separating them in districts on our soil, then there is a dark future for Southern society. His plan is utterly impracticable in my judgment. I have written him, urging him to take the probation theory & keep the whole batch black & white in coventry for the present. The contest between Schenck and Sherman rages vigorously in Ohio. It will be a close fight, but I think Schenck has the best of it thus far. We want a man with more blood & brains than Sherman possesses.

I go home in a day or two and shall be at Warren on Tuesday next, the 15th to hear Cox open the Campaign. I hope to hear from you soon and often, & I promise to be a more punctual correspondent in the future. I have seen Henry's wife, but not Charley since his return. Give my love to Don and all yours & his family.

Ever your friend,

J. A. GARFIELD.

(A. L. S. 4to, four pages).

James A. Garfield



From a daguerreotype loaned by James R. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD IN 1855 AND IN 1880

1.

Garfield
1831-1881

(50)

1. Vol. VII - Ann. Biog.
Enc. 14th.

2. Pri. Hinsdale, S. A.

Works.

1882

Cong. Rec. Blaine, Mem. 44

Feb. 27, 1882

Memorial, A.

3. Sec. Sawitts, T. C. Life and Letters
N. Y. 1925

4.

Obj. Cleveland, O. Birthplace -

5.

Orange Co. O.

Garfield Park, Chi. & Statue.

Image Eng. & Fr. Hug.

Periods.

1-25

25-28 Pri. Hiram

Early District School
Hiram College, Western Reserve
Williams '56 Eclectic

Nov. 9, 1831 - b. log-cabin.

'56-59 Prin. at Hiram.

'59 Ohio Amate Repub.

'61 Entered Civ. War -

'42 Ohio - Lieut. Col.

No mil. abi

Col. at Middle Creek

Ft at Shiloh -

Chas. Cheat - Maj. Gen.

'63 Cong. -

'71 Credit Mobilier

Elected 1880 -

President. 4 Mar. 1881 - Shot July 2, 1881 - Sept. 19, 1881

Disciples. - Last achievements?

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF GARFIELD'S AND
ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION

PRESIDENT

James A. Garfield 1881-1881

VICE PRESIDENT

Chester A. Arthur 1881-1881

PRESIDENT

Chester A. Arthur 1881

CABINET

SECRETARY OF STATE

James G. Blaine 1881-1881

Theodore Frelinghuysen 1881

SECRETARY OF TREASURY

William Windom 1881-1881

Charles J. Folger 1881

SECRETARY OF NAVY

William H. Hunt 1881-1881

William E. Chandler 1881

SECRETARY OF WAR

Robert T. Lincoln 1881

POSTMASTER GENERAL

Thomas L. James 1881-1881

Timothy O. Howe 1881

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

Samuel J. Kirkwood 1881-1882

N. M. Teller 1882

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Wayne McVeagh 1881-1881

Benjamin Brewster 1881

CHIEF JUSTICE

Morrison R. Waite 1874

PRESIDENT OF SENATE

Chester A. Arthur 1881-1881

Thomas F. Bayard 1881-1881

David Davis 1881

SPEAKER OF HOUSE

J. Warren Keifer 1881-1882

(HHAP 538)

I. NAME Garfield, James A. Born Nov. 19, 1831 at Orange, Ohio.

Age at beginning of Presidency	Dates of Presidency	Age at end of Presidency	Years of Ex-Presidency
49	(Mar. 4, 1881 - Sept. 19, 1881)	49	—

II. LINEAGE AND ANCESTRY

Reference

- a. Ancestry English
- b. Father Abram Garfield Mother Eliza Ballou
- c. Brothers 1 (Thomas) Sisters 2
- d. Family fortune Father was farmer, died. Poor.

III. PERSONAL APPEARANCE during mature years

- a. Height Over 6 ft.
- b. Weight
- c. Color hair Light brown
- d. Color eyes Large light-blue eyes
- e. Complexion Ruddy
- f. General physique Muscular, but awkward. Personification of strength and health.
- g. Manner of dress Plain. Looked like a comfortable Western farmer.
- h. Use of tobacco
- i. Use of alcohol Thorough-going temperance man.

IV. EARLY YOUTH

- a. Home training Worked for education at and living.

V. EDUCATION

- a. Elementary schooling School-house near farm.
- b. Secondary education Geauga Seminary 1849, Phester O; College Hiram, Ohio.
- c. College and University training William's College 1856 Mass.

VI. MARRIAGE Date Nov. 11, 1858

- a. Wife (1) Lucy (Rudolph) Randolph (2)
- b. Issue 4 boys; 1 girl
- c. Living descendants

VII. LIFE SERVICE.

a. Public offices

Brigadier-gen. in army. Congress - 1863 - 1880.
U. S. Senator 1880.

b. Other occupations

Teacher
Lawyer
Preacher
Army

Ex-Presidency

c. Authorship

i. State papers - Edited by Burke A. Hinsdale

ii. History

iii. Prose fiction - Article on "The Province of History" "Matter & Spirit"

iv. Verse - "Memory" "Autumn" "The Charge of the Light Brigade"

VIII. FAVORITE SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

IX. RELIGION

Church of Disciples Member of no church.

X. PERSONAL ADVISORS AND FRIENDS

Miss Ameda A. Booth

XI. OFFICIAL ASSOCIATES.

XII. DEATH

Date Sept. 19, 1881

a. Cause

Assassinated by Guiteau

b. Place

Elberon, Long Branch, N. J.

c. Place of burial

Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio

d. Tomb

e. Monuments

at Cleveland Ohio.

XIII. HISTORY OF LIFE

a. Autobiography

b. Biographies in general

by Gilmore, Ridpath, Sonwell

XIV. PICTURES.

a. Portraits:

Gen. Sanford by Steel

now at

b. Birth place.

c. Homes

d. Monuments

Memorial window in chapel of William's College

XV. OFFICIAL INSIGNIA, SEAL, ETC.

XVI. SOCIETIES, ORDERS, AND DECORATIONS.

Honors at William's College
in metaphysics.

